

# LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2005

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor to highlight a separate hate crime that has occurred in our country.

On November 20, 2002, in Scottsdale, AZ, a gay man was attacked while leaving a bar. According to police the man was leaving a bar when two men approached him. One man said, "you offend me . . . you are an insult to straight men." He then attacked the victim punching him twice in the face.

I believe that the Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

## TRIBUTE TO ROSA PARKS

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the truly legendary and enduring figure of the 20th century, Rosa Parks, who dedicated herself to fighting for equality and justice.

Rosa Parks, the matriarch of our Nation's civil rights movement, died last Monday at the age of 92. An American icon who changed the course of the 20th Century, Rosa Parks believed that men and women, regardless of color, should not be treated as second class citizens. Sixty years after the name Rosa Parks first made headlines, her courageous acts continue to symbolize the cause of freedom in America.

As we mourn the passing of Rosa Parks, we are reminded of the power and integrity of her spirit. Her quiet dignity and fearless strength shaped and inspired the civil rights movement in the United States over the last half-century.

Most historians date the beginning of the modern civil rights movement in the United States to December 1, 1955. Tired and weary not only from a long day of work, but from years of discrimination and racial inequality, an unknown seamstress in Montgomery, AL, refused to give up her bus seat to a white passenger. On that momentous day in history, Rosa Parks was arrested for violating a city ordinance, but her lonely act of defiance sparked a movement that ended legal segregation in America.

The subsequent bus boycott by African Americans created a national sensation. Led by Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., the Montgomery bus boycott lasted nearly 13 months and inspired the Nation's civil rights movement.

The boycott led to the Supreme Court questioning the legality of the Jim Crow law that mandated the discrimination of African-Americans on the public bus system. And on November 13, 1956, in the landmark case *Browder v. Gayle*, the Supreme Court banned segregation on buses. A tremendous victory for the cause of freedom and equality.

Throughout her long life, Rosa Parks possessed an innate ability to lead. Her quiet acts of courage illuminated for Americans the disgrace and moral injustice of segregation. She continued to inspire non-violent protests in the name of civil rights throughout the 20th century and changed the face of America forever.

Rosa Parks was born in Tuskegee, AL, in 1913, a time when black and white America seemed destined to remain perpetually divided. In 1932, she married civil rights activist Raymond Parks. Together, they worked for the Montgomery chapter of the NAACP, where she worked as a secretary for the Montgomery branch and as its youth leader.

In the summer of 1955, while working for the NAACP, Rosa Parks attended an interracial leadership conference. She later said that it was at this conference where she "gained strength to persevere in my work for freedom, not just for blacks but for all oppressed people."

Rosa Parks had a distinguished career of public and community service. In 1965, Rosa Parks began to work as a receptionist and office assistant for Congressman John Conyers in his Detroit office, where she continued to work until 1988. Later, she established the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development. Its ongoing mission is to motivate and direct youth to achieve their highest potential.

Rosa Parks once remarked that she wanted to be remembered "as a person who wanted to be free and wanted others to be free." She lived each day by this mantra and inspired countless individuals in America and throughout the world to take up the mantle of freedom.

But although our country has come a long way since the days of the Jim Crow laws, it doesn't mean that we still don't have even more to accomplish. We must protect the advances made by America's minorities, and also further those advances in the years ahead.

Today, we honor the life and legacy of Rosa Parks, a great champion of freedom, equality and justice, and prosperity for all people. I believe that it was especially fitting that she was given the distinct tribute of lying in honor in our Nation's Capitol. An icon who changed America, there is no doubt that Rosa Parks will remain etched forever in our memories.

# THE RECENT ELECTIONS IN ZANZIBAR

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I am deeply concerned about the situation in Zanzibar, Tanzania.

Just last month, Zanzibaris went to the polls in Presidential and parliamentary elections. I commend the strong voter turnout and the understandable desire of Zanzibaris that their votes be counted. Unfortunately, the people of Zanzibar have so far been denied the accountable and transparent election process they deserve. This is a cruel repeat of the Presidential and parliamentary elections held in 1995 and 2000, which were widely considered to have been mismanaged, resulting in serious irregularities. Credible allegations were made after the 2000 elections that votes were manipulated to deny the opposition Civic United Front, CUF, victory in Zanzibar.

Even more disturbing was the violent aftermath of the 2000 elections. In 2001, demonstrators protesting election abuses in Zanzibar and Pemba met with a brutal police response in which 32 people died, hundreds were arrested, and countless others fled to neighboring countries for asylum. These events were deeply troubling and underscored the need for real reform to ensure that violence and serious irregularities in the electoral process were not repeated. I traveled to Pemba in the aftermath of these troubling events, and in my conversations with local residents and leaders, I sensed real frustration with the failure of the Tanzanian authorities and the international community to speak out on behalf of the civil and political rights of the people of Zanzibar.

The Mukata II agreement established in 2002 gave rise to hope for change. Reforms under this agreement, agreed to by all parties and implemented in the 2003 local elections in Pemba, gave further reason to believe that the rights of the Zanzibari people would now be respected. Unfortunately, while the Mukata II agreement set out to improve transparency and ensure that election results are credible to parties, it appears today that Zanzibari voters' rights are again being ignored.

Once again, serious allegations of voting irregularities and unfair preselection conditions have surfaced, including double voting, inaccurate voter lists which prevented eligible voters from casting ballots, and media bias. Once again, reports speak to the use of excessive force against civilians protesting these injustices.

The Government of Tanzania and the Government of Zanzibar have a responsibility to pursue accountability for past abuses and transparency in the political process. The U.S. Government has a responsibility, too. To turn a blind eye to the abuses that have taken and are taking place in Zanzibar is inconsistent with our principles, and it is, frankly, inconsistent with our interests. Zanzibar's population is nearly entirely Muslim. Given all the hostility, all of the suspicion, and all of